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(54) **SUBMERSIBLE POOL CLEANER WITH INTEGRAL RECHARGEABLE BATTERY**

TAUCHSCHWIMMBECKENREINIGER MIT INTEGRALER WIEDERAUFLADBARER BATTERIE

DISPOSITIF DE NETTOYAGE SUBMERSIBLE POUR PISCINE AVEC BATTERIE RECHARGEABLE

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Description

Field of the Invention

[0001] This invention relates to a battery-powered submersible pool cleaner.

Background of the Invention

[0002] Conventional robotic pool cleaners are powered by electric drive motors and/or water pumps that receive power from a power cord or cable that is attached to a low-voltage power source outside of the pool. The use of a battery or batteries as a power source has also been proposed. For example, a rechargeable battery in a waterproof or water-resistant floating case having a power cable extending to the submerged pool cleaner as in 6299699 has the advantage of eliminating or substantially reducing problems associated with twisting of the power cable which occurs with a remote stationary power supply unit as the pool cleaner traverses the bottom of the pool in its cleaning pattern.

[0003] Although the inclusion of one or more batteries in the submersible pool cleaner housing has been proposed, the limitations of battery life and power consumption have prevented the realization of a practical commercial pool cleaner having an integral battery as the sole source of power that is required for cleaning a residential swimming pool. As used herein, the term "integral battery" means a battery that is secured to the moving pool cleaner, preferably on the interior of the housing, and is to be distinguished from a battery that is tethered to the moving pool cleaner as by a power cable extending away from the pool cleaner to a floating battery housing, or an otherwise remotely positioned battery.

[0004] As previously proposed, an integral battery lacks sufficient power to complete cleaning patterns known to have been disclosed or used by the prior art. Furthermore, while a floating battery has some apparent advantages, battery power is required to overcome hydrodynamic forces resulting from moving the battery housing through the water by the tethering power cord.

[0005] A robotic pool cleaner utilizes one water pump assembly to draw water through an internal filter. The pool cleaner can also have at least one drive motor that is utilized to move the cleaner across the surface(s) to be cleaned. Typically, the drive motor that is linked through mechanical drive means has a relatively lower power consumption, as compared to the power consumed by the pump motor.

[0006] The motion of the pool cleaner can be directed from the motor through a drive train to a generally cylindrical cleaning brush which contacts the surface of the pool to be cleaned or to a rotating axle that causes the movement of one or more wheels or endless tracks which support the pool cleaner. A jet of water can also be discharged from a port at approximately a right angle to the surface over which the pool cleaner is moving in order

to maintain the pool cleaner, which is conventionally of nearly neutral buoyancy, in the appropriate orientation for cleaning

[0007] As will be understood by one of ordinary skill in the art, the pool cleaner can also be powered by a jet of water that is alternatively discharged in opposing directions that are generally parallel to the surface being cleaned to cause the cleaner to move first in one direction and then in the opposite direction. With this arrangement, it is possible to eliminate the drive motor and drive assembly, thereby reducing the overall power consumption of the pool cleaner.

[0008] It is also well known in the art to provide the pool cleaner with a preprogrammed microprocessor and electronic control device, which can include a controller and memory device that is wired to one or more electronic and/or electro-mechanical switches, sensors and the like, in order to insure that the pool cleaner follows a pattern that provides for the cleaning of the entire bottom surface of the pool. In some cases, the programmed movement is entirely random and can take account of pools of different sizes and shapes. Other pool cleaner control devices are based upon the initial orientation of the cleaner after it encounters a sidewall of a rectilinear pool having no obstacles or accessories that might impede or trap the pool cleaner, or otherwise interfere with a regular transverse repetitive movement that is designed to pass the cleaner over the entire bottom surface of the pool.

[0009] In USP 962559 a cleaning device is disclosed that can be used for cleaning pools that may be provided with a rechargeable battery, but that is designed to be submerged only partially, in particular at one end where there is a brush head assembly for carrying out vacuum cleaning. When the cleaning device is not in use, recharging of the battery is carried out by means of a jack that allows electrical connection to an outside charging device and that is located at the other end of the cleaning device; in this way, the jack is far away from the water of the pool. In USP 128031 there is known a pool surface skimmer that is designed to float on the water of the pool that may be provided with a rechargeable battery. A plug designed for electrical connection to a standard household electrical supply is provided for recharging the battery; this plug is located on top of the skimmer so that it is far away from the water of the pool.

[0010] It is therefore an object of the present invention to provide a battery-powered submersible pool cleaner that overcomes the drawbacks of the prior art solutions.

[0011] It is a further object of the present invention to provide an improved swimming pool cleaner having an integral battery that is capable of cleaning an entire swimming pool without recharging.

[0012] It is a further object of the invention to provide a robotic swimming pool cleaner having an integral battery and no external wires or connections leading to accessories outside of the pool.

[0013] Another object of the invention is to provide an

automatic program controlled robotic pool cleaner that is powered by an integral battery that is simple and economical in its construction and which can complete the cleaning of the bottom surface of the residential pools without interruption or recharging of the integral battery during the cleaning operation.

[0014] It is a further object of the invention to provide an improved programmed electronic integrated circuit device that provides for an efficient pattern of movement for a pool cleaner having an integral battery during the cleaning of the bottom surface of a swimming pool.

Summary of the Invention

[0015] The above objects and other benefits and advantages are achieved by a pool cleaner of the present invention having the technical features set out in the appended claims. The cleaner typically comprises a rechargeable integral battery that is connected to (1) a water pump associated with a cleaning filter; and (2) drive means for advancing the pool cleaner. In order to provide for the power requirements, the water pump seals and related impeller assembly and bearings operate at a high efficiency, i.e., with a low power loss to friction. A highly efficient water pump assembly is necessary to ensure sufficient electrical power from the integral battery to accomplish the cleaning of a relatively large pool.

[0016] In accordance with the present invention, it has been found that the power requirements of the water pump assembly can be reduced from an average of about 4.5 amps to about 1.0 amp. This reduction in the pump motor power requirement is directly attributable to the reduction of frictional forces on the pump drive shaft by the seals and/or bearings. The effect of reducing the frictional forces is that a smaller battery having the necessary power storage capacity can be integrated into the construction and operation of the pool cleaner.

[0017] The reduction in friction losses is achieved by coating and treating the drive shaft of the pump assembly with a friction-reducing compound of the type that is commercially available for use in automotive crankcase applications.

[0018] The sealed rechargeable battery is preferably a 12-volt lead-acid or lithium type that is rated for at least four ampere-hours of service.

[0019] In order to avoid any potential hazards, the battery is also connected to an inductive recharging circuit which itself is sealed and fitted with an inductive charging element. The employment of an inductive charging circuit eliminates the need for any exposed metallic conductors, which adds to the overall safety of the pool cleaner and its charging accessory. Although charging would not customarily be undertaken while the unit is in the water, in the event that the inductive charging element is mated in the charging position and the pool cleaner inadvertently pushed into the water, no shock hazard would arise.

[0020] In a preferred embodiment, an induction coil is utilized in the inductive charging circuit. In this embodi-

ment, the inductive charging unit comprises a port and separate power element.

[0021] The inductive charging port is preferably located in an aperture in the pool cleaner housing. The sealed toroidal element is fixed in the housing aperture at a location that provides a convenient position to receive the mating inductive electrical element. The mating of the two elements can include a friction fit between the plastic surfaces of the respective elements, e.g., an O-ring, alone or in combination with a positive locking engagement, such as a lug and channel, or the like.

[0022] In a further preferred embodiment of the invention, the impeller attached to the pump drive motor is in the form of a propeller which provides a relatively large volumetric water flow at a relatively low pressure and requires less power consumption than other well-known alternative types of impellers, such as centrifugal and turbine pumps.

[0023] The electrical circuit is provided with a switch, either automatic or manual, to isolate the battery during charging and when the cleaner is not in use. A further preferred embodiment of the invention provides for an automatic shut-off of the power supply when the pool cleaner is removed from the water. A sensor and switch circuit are provided that interrupt the power supply from the battery. The sensor and switch can include a float mechanism, a circuit element that is non-conductive when not immersed in, or in contact with water, or a light sensing element that is mounted on the exterior of the housing and is actuated to interrupt the battery power circuit when the sensor detects the relatively brighter ambient light when the unit is removed from the water.

[0024] A sealed, waterproof rechargeable battery suitable for use in the improved pool cleaner of this invention can be purchased from the Panasonic Corporation and is identified as model LCR 12V4BP. Other suitable commercial equivalents are readily available from Panasonic and other manufacturers.

[0025] As will be understood by one of ordinary skill in the art, the electric pump motor and drive motor(s) are sealed in waterproof housings to which the electrical conductors are attached. The drive shaft is passed through the aperture of a shaft seal that typically has a toroidal spring that applies the radial sealing force on the axle. In a typical pool cleaner, it has been found that the power consumption during operation of the sealed pump motor assembly is in excess of 4.0 amperes/hour.

[0026] In order to obtain the maximum reduction in frictional forces using the anti-friction composition and lubricant, the water pump motor drive shaft is treated in at least those portions that contact the pump seals, and preferably any other contact or bearing surfaces that support the pump shaft. As a practical matter, it is most efficient from a production standpoint to treat substantially the entire surface of the pump shaft prior to its assembly.

[0027] As used herein, the term "lubricated shaft" means a pump or drive motor shaft that has been lubricated to substantially reduce the frictional forces as com-

pared to a shaft that has not been so lubricated.

[0028] One product that has been found suitable for use in the practice of the invention is sold under the trademark REVERUP. Information on the purchase of this product is available on the internet at www.rev_er_up.com.data.htm. Another product that is suitable for use in the invention is sold as "Nilsen's Oil Fortifier". Other suitable products are sold in retail automotive supply stores as high efficiency crankcase lubricant additives. Such additives can include tetrafluoroethylene (TFE), fluorocarbon polymers and/or fluorinated ethylenepropylene (PEP) resins and like products that are known to significantly reduce the coefficient of friction between moving surfaces.

[0029] The method of treatment is as follows:

1. the pump motor shaft is heated to about 40° C;
2. the lubricant composition is applied as a liquid;
3. the shaft is heated to a temperature of about 80° C; and
4. the shaft is allowed to cool to ambient temperature prior to its assembly in the pump motor housing seal(s).

[0030] Optionally, the drive motor shaft can be similarly treated with the anti-friction lubricant composition to further reduce the overall power consumption. However, the drive motor typically requires about one ampere-hour of power, which is a relatively low requirement.

[0031] It is to be understood from the above description that more than one battery, as well as more than one drive motor and/or pump motor can be utilized according to the invention.

Brief Description of the Drawings

[0032] The invention will be further described below and with reference to the drawings in which:

FIG. 1 is a top, front perspective view, partly in phantom, illustrating one preferred embodiment of the invention;

FIG. 2 is an enlarged interior view, partly in section, of a portion of the pool cleaner of FIG. 1;

FIG. 3 is an enlarged cross-sectional side view of the light sensor switch shown in FIG. 1;

FIG. 4 is a side view, partly in section, illustrating the induction charging assembly on the mated configuration for charging the pool cleaner battery;

FIG. 5 is a schematic illustration of one preferred programmed cleaning pattern of the pool cleaner of FIG. 1;

FIG. 6 is a schematic illustration of the arrangement of elements in the pool cleaner of FIG. 1; and

FIG. 7 is a simplified schematic circuit diagram illustrating one preferred embodiment of the pool cleaner of FIG. 1.

Detailed Description of a Preferred Embodiment

[0033] With reference to FIG. 1, a pool cleaner preferred to generally as 10 includes an exterior housing 12 fitted with a pump outlet 13 and carrying handle 14. Rotating supports or drive means 16, in the form of cylindrical cleaning rollers, support and move the pool cleaner across the bottom or side wall surfaces of the pool to be cleaned. A sealed electric drive motor 20 is connected to drive means 16 through a power train (not shown). Drive motor electrical leads 22 are connected to battery 40. 30

[0034] With continuing reference to FIG. 1, a sealed electric pump motor 30 is connected to a propeller-type impeller through drive shaft 33. The pump and its impeller are mounted in axial alignment with the exhaust port 13 mounted in housing 12.

[0035] The pool cleaner housing 12 also encloses a filter medium through which the water is drawn from the underside of the cleaner and discharged by the movement of impeller 34 through the discharge port 13. Other various types of water pumps and/or impellers that have been utilized in prior art pool cleaner, the preferred impeller for use in the present invention is of the propeller type. It has been found that this type of impeller provides the most efficient force for moving the desired large volume of water through the pool cleaner filter to provide an effective cleaning. Other types of impellers, e.g., turbines, create a higher pressure discharge, move to a relatively smaller volume and consume more power.

[0036] During the assembly of the pump motor in its waterproof housing, the shaft is treated as described above with the friction-reducing lubricant either along its entire length or at those positions which contact the seals. If the shaft is mounted in bearings outside of the motor housing, that portion of the shaft is also preferably treated with the friction-reducing lubricant. This treatment has the effect of substantially reducing the power consumption of the pump motor. In operational tests, the power consumption was reduced by as much as about 75%, so that the water pump's power consumption was reduced from about four amps to about one amp.

[0037] As will be apparent to one of ordinary skill in the art, the significant reduction in power consumption resulting from the practice of the invention extends the operating time of the pool cleaner by almost four times. The power consumption of the drive motor is relatively much less than the power consumed by the water pump when operated under conventional prior art conditions and without the treatment of the water pump drive shaft with the friction-reducing lubricant. However, the invention comprehends the use of a lubricated shaft to minimize frictional losses.

[0038] A further beneficial effect of this reduction in power consumption is to permit the installation of a battery in the interior of a pool cleaner housing that is within the parameters of size and weight that will permit the pool cleaner to be lifted, moved and stored much in the same

way as a cleaner of the prior art which receives its power from an external source, i.e., a conventional electric current supply. The size and weight of the battery must also be considered in maintaining the negative, but near-neutral buoyancy of the cleaner.

[0039] With continuing reference to FIG. 1, there is also shown an inductive charging assembly 50 that comprises an inductive recharging circuit that includes elements that are sealed and waterproof, and that operate at a relatively low voltage. An inductive charging port 58 is securely mounted through an opening in housing 12. The port includes a pair of electrical conductors 42 enter the sealed battery case 40 and are secured to the battery charging circuit (not shown).

[0040] A separate power charging element 52 mates with charging port 58 in the charging configuration. Sealed charging element 52 is connected through a power cable 56 to a conventional electrical plug 57. In a preferred embodiment, the charging element 52 includes a flexible and wear-resistant collar 54 to preclude damage and the loss of the water-tight seal with power cord 56. The charging element 52 or the port 58 can be provided with a plurality of frictional ribs, an O-ring, or other construction to maintain proper alignment and a secure fit between these members during charging.

[0041] During battery charging, the pool cleaner is preferably removed from the water and placed away from the pool. However, as will be appreciated by one of ordinary skill in the art, the inductive charging assembly provides a means for recharging the battery that avoids the need for any exposed metal conductors that might lead to an electrical shock or other injury in the event that the pool cleaner is accidentally or inadvertently placed in the pool during charging. In fact, the inductive element 52 can be handled even when the plug 57 is in a power socket.

[0042] The materials of construction of the charging port 58 and mating charging element 50 are preferably selected from the class of impact-resistant, non-conducting polymers that are resistant to UV radiation and chemicals commonly used in treating the water in the pool.

[0043] In a particularly preferred embodiment, the pool cleaner is also provided with a light-emitting indicator that is visible during the battery charging to provide information on the condition of the battery's charge. In an especially preferred embodiment, the indicator 44 is a light-emitting diode or similar device mounted on the external surface of the housing 12 or otherwise positioned adjacent an aperture in the housing that will permit the user to determine when the battery is fully charged. Leads 42 extend to the battery 40. In an alternative embodiment, a manual or automatic shutoff switch can be provided in the circuit between the external power source and the battery to discontinue the charging current to induction element 50 when the battery has reached the desired level of charge.

[0044] As will also be understood by one of ordinary skill in the art, the particular arrangement of the drive

motor, battery, pump motor, switch and their associated electrical conductors 32 can be varied. Although the preferred embodiment of the invention positions the battery on the interior of the housing in order to minimize turbulence and other hydrodynamic frictional effects, the battery can be secured in a position which is external to, but attached securely in a fixed position to the housing 12. For example, the housing, typically formed of molded plastic, can be provided with an integral external receptacle or brackets (not shown) for receiving the battery. In any event, it will be understood from the definition provided above, that the battery is an integral part of the pool cleaner whether mounted on the exterior or interior of the housing.

[0045] As best shown in FIG. 2, switch 70, mounted in housing 12, is connected on one side to the battery and at the other side of the switch separate leads 32 extend to the drive motor and pump motor.

[0046] In a particularly preferred embodiment, as illustrated in FIG. 3, the switch 70 includes an optical sensor in housing 74 that receives ambient light that is transmitted to a photovoltaic element 76 that is in turn linked to the electronic switching device in housing 78. When the pool cleaner is submerged, the ambient light is at a relatively low level and the switch is in the closed or on allowing power to pass through conductor 79 to the pump and drive motors. When the pool cleaner is removed from the water, the ambient light increases and the photovoltaic layer responds by sending a signal to open the switch and terminal the power transmitted to the two motors.

[0047] In a further preferred embodiment, the switch 70 can include a light-emitting source in element 78, which light is reflected internally in the sensor housing 74 to a photovoltaic receiving surface 76. While the pool cleaner and sensor are submerged, the optical reflectivity within the sensor is such that the switch is maintained in the closed position and power flows from the battery to the respective motors. When the sensor is removed from the water, the reflectivity is reduced and the light emitted escapes from the housing and the switch circuit is opened so that power flow is discontinued.

[0048] Various other types of switches, including a simple manual toggle switch, can be installed to permit the user to turn the motors on and off. A float switch can also be employed, so that when the pool cleaner is removed from the water, the buoyant portion of the switch changes position and the circuit is opened, thereby terminating the power flow from the battery to the motors.

[0049] Referring now to FIG. 4, the inductive charging element 52 is shown positioned in the annular chamber of port 58 for receiving the charging current that is directed to the battery. The underside of the port member is provided with leads 42 which, as best seen in FIG. 2, are connected to the charging circuit of the battery 40. The charging element 52 can optionally be provided with an o-ring 53 to assure a secure and stable fit in the annulus 59 during charging.

[0050] In order to maximize the capability of the robotic

cleaner to cover the entire bottom surface of the pool to be cleaned, the unit is provided with a microprocessor that has been programmed to direct the cleaner in a particularly efficient pattern of movements. The programming and installation of microprocessors and controllers is well known in the art.

[0051] In a particularly preferred embodiment, the on-board microprocessor is programmed with an algorithm that results in the following cleaning pattern:

1. Following initiation, the unit traverses the pool to encounter a wall, after which it reverses to cross to the opposite side wall.
2. After each crossing, the unit reverses, travelling a predetermined distance back along the same path.
3. When the predetermined distance is reached, the unit turns a predetermined angle, which can be about 90°, and advances to reach a side wall.
4. Thereafter, the unit reverses and traverses the bottom to the opposite side wall.

[0052] The pattern of returning a predetermined distance along the most recent path and then stopping to turn a predetermined angle is repeated. The counter records the number of contacts with the side walls. After a predetermined number of such side wall contacts have been recorded, the predetermined distance of the reverse leg travel is altered and the routine is continued until the entire bottom area of the pool is contacted and cleaned.

[0053] An example of this preferred programmed pattern is schematically illustrated in Fig. 5. In order to more clearly depict the cleaning pattern, parallel lines are used to illustrate the reverse leg portion. However, it will be understood that the actual path followed by the unit will overlap along the dashed lines. The lines with the arrowheads represent the direction of travel of the unit. The angle of rotation illustrated is 90°.

[0054] In a particularly preferred embodiment of the present invention, a novel algorithm that we have developed is incorporated into a microprocessor controller that directs the automated pool cleaner in its cleaning pattern. The novel cleaning pattern is the subject of co-pending patent application entitled "Pool Cleaning Method and Apparatus" filed July 29, 2002 naming Porat and Fridman as inventors, and the disclosure of this co-pending application is incorporated herein in its entirety by reference.

[0055] In its broadest construction, the improved method is practiced in accordance with the step-wise procedure that follows.

[0056] In this embodiment of the invention's apparatus and method for cleaning the surfaces of a pool, an automated cleaner capable of reversing movement and turning is utilized. The unit is initially placed at an arbitrary location on the bottom of pool 110, and the method comprises moving the cleaner in a forward direction until it encounters an upright pool wall 112, reversing the robot

until it is a predetermined distance 124 from the wall 112, turning it through a predetermined angle 126 that is less than 180°, and preferably 90° for a rectilinear pool, and continuing to move it until it again encounters an upright wall 116, and then repeating those steps until the unit has encountered upright walls e.g., 118, 112, 114, 118 a predetermined number of times, at which point the predetermined distance is changed e.g. to 130. All of the previous steps are repeated again until a substantial area of the pool floor 110 has been covered. In a preferred embodiment, a rectangular pool is cleaned by setting the turning angle to 90° and the number of turns before changing the predetermined distance from 125 to 130 is seven.

[0057] In another aspect of the invention, the robot has a propeller-type impeller driven in a horizontal plane, and the robot is turned by interrupting motive force to the impeller a plurality of times during a predetermined period to impart a sideways directed bias momentum to the robot.

[0058] A schematic illustration of the arrangement of elements in the interior of the pool cleaner housing is shown in Fig. 6. The particular position of the controller 86 and central processing unit (CPU) 94 of the microprocessor 80 is not critical. Likewise, the location of the wall sensor 92, schematically illustrated in Fig. 6, will be understood by one of ordinary skill in the art to be comprised of one or more components with transmitting/receiving elements located at either end of the unit. Such sensors can be mechanical or electro-mechanical, but are preferably electronic, e.g., infrared transmitters which receive signals reflected from the pool's side walls. The cleaner can also include a ground position system (GPS) 95 with floating antenna 97 for use in gathering data on the location and way points as the unit traverses the bottom of the pool.

[0059] A schematic circuit diagram is illustrated in Fig. 7. Again, the arrangement of elements is merely illustrative and not to scale. The electronic elements, including the microprocessor CPU 94, controller 86, counter 96, and wall counter 96 and sensor 92 are preferably incorporated into a unitary waterproof housing or assembly for ease and economy of installation and replacement, should that become necessary.

[0060] Also shown in Fig. 7 is a global positioning system or "GPS" unit 95 that is also in communication with the CPU and controller. The utilization of GPS units with marine and aircraft navigational systems is well known in the art. It is within the skill of the art to integrate the control of the pool cleaning unit based on the algorithm with a starting set of coordinates provided by the GPS unit. For example, the pool cleaner can be manually positioned at one corner of the pool as prescribed by the operating instructions and the GPS coordinate entered into the controller memory. The unit can then be taken to a different location along the pool, e.g., the diagonally opposite corner of a rectangular pool and those GPS coordinates entered. The program will then have suffi-

cient information to determine an appropriate path for the unit to follow in order to clean substantially the entire bottom of the pool.

[0061] The entry of the coordinates can be in the way of a manual push button or other similar entry device based on a programming sequence provided to the user in a user's manual. A separate hand-held device that communicates with the controller, as by IR signals or conductor wires, can be also utilized. The unit will also have to be provided with a floating antenna wire for receiving the GPS signals, or they can be transmitted through a receiver in the power supply. Once the unit is positioned on the bottom surface of the pool and activated, the algorithm that now includes the GPS coordinates can accurately direct the movement, turning and distance changes necessary to cover the entire bottom surface of the pool in an efficient cleaning pattern.

[0062] Alternate algorithms are provided for round, oval or other shaped pools. In a preferred embodiment the microprocessor is provided with a plurality of algorithms and a display or manual switch is provided to permit the seller or user to select the optimum program for the pool to be cleaned.

[0063] While the invention has been described with reference to the specific embodiments set forth above and in the drawings forming a part of this application, modifications and variations will be apparent to those skilled in the art that will fall within the scope of the claims that follow.

Claims

1. A battery-powered submersible pool cleaner (10) comprising a pool cleaner housing (12), an integral rechargeable battery (40) secured to said housing (12) and a charging assembly (50), **characterized in that** said assembly (50) is of the inductive charging type in which a first sealed and waterproof portion (58) of said assembly is secured to said housing (12) and electrically connected to the battery (40) and a second sealed and waterproof portion (52) of said assembly is electrically connected to an external power supply and mates with said first portion (58) for recharging said battery (40).
2. The pool cleaner of claim 1 that further includes an integral water pump and which is moved by the discharge of water from the water pump.
3. The pool cleaner of claim 1 or 2 that includes a programmed microprocessor (94) and controller (86) and which is programmed to move in a generally rectilinear path over the bottom surface of a pool or tank.
4. The pool cleaner of any of claims 1-3 in which said second portion (52) is received in mating relation in

a recess of said first portion (58) .

5. The pool cleaner of claim 4 in which said second portion (52) includes a power cable (56) and is of waterproof construction.
6. The pool cleaner of any of the preceding claims comprising:
 - 10 a sealed water pump motor (30) electrically connected to said battery (40), said pump motor (30) having a shaft (33) on which is mounted an impeller (34).
7. The pool cleaner of any of the preceding claims , wherein said battery (40) produces a voltage in the range of from 6 volts to 12 volts.
8. The pool cleaner of claim 6 or 7, wherein said battery (40) is connected to said pump motor (30) through a switch (70).
9. The pool cleaner of any of the preceding claims, wherein said impeller (34) is a propeller.
10. The pool cleaner of any of the preceding claims, wherein said pump motor (30) operates on twelve volts.
11. The pool cleaner of any of the preceding claims, wherein said battery (40) is positioned inside of said housing (12).
12. The pool cleaner of claim 11, which further comprises a switch (70) mounted on said housing (12), whereby the power from said battery (40) is interrupted when said switch (70) is moved to an off position.
13. The pool cleaner of claim 12, wherein said switch (70) is a light-sensitive optical switch for interrupting the power to said pump motor (30) and a drive motor (20).
14. The pool cleaner of claim 12, wherein said switch (70) is a toggle switch.
15. The pool cleaner of any of the preceding claims, which further comprises a drive motor (20) electrically connected to said battery (40) for propelling the pool cleaner.

Patentansprüche

1. Batteriebetriebener Tauchschwimmbeckenreiniger (10), umfassend ein Schwimmbeckenreinigergehäuse (12), eine integrale, wiederaufladbare Batte-

- rie (40), welche am Gehäuse (12) befestigt ist, und einen Ladeaufbau (50), **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** der Aufbau (50) vom induktiven Ladetyp ist, in welchem ein erster abgedichteter und wasserfester Abschnitt (58) des Aufbaus am Gehäuse (12) befestigt ist und elektrisch mit der Batterie (40) verbunden ist und ein zweiter abgedichteter und wasserfester Abschnitt (52) des Aufbaus elektrisch mit einer externen Stromversorgung verbunden ist und mit dem ersten Abschnitt (58) zum Wiederaufladen der Batterie (40) zusammenpasst.
2. Schwimmbeckenreiniger nach Anspruch 1, welcher des Weiteren eine integrale Wasserpumpe umfasst und welcher durch den Ausstoß von Wasser aus der Wasserpumpe bewegt wird.
 3. Schwimmbeckenreiniger nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, welcher einen programmierten Mikroprozessor (94) und einen Regler (86) umfasst und welcher programmiert ist, sich auf einem allgemein geradlinigen Pfad über die Bodenfläche eines Schwimmbeckens oder Tanks zu bewegen.
 4. Schwimmbeckenreiniger nach jedem beliebigen der Ansprüche 1-3, in welchem der zweite Abschnitt (52) in einer zusammenpassenden Beziehung in einer Vertiefung des ersten Abschnitts (58) aufgenommen wird.
 5. Schwimmbeckenreiniger nach Anspruch 4, in welchem der zweite Abschnitt (52) ein Stromkabel (56) umfasst und von wasserfester Bauweise ist.
 6. Schwimmbeckenreiniger nach jedem beliebigen der vorangehenden Ansprüche, umfassend:
 - einen abgedichteten Wasserpumpenmotor (30), welcher elektrisch mit der Batterie (40) verbunden ist, wobei der Pumpenmotor (30) eine Welle (33) hat, auf der ein Laufrad (34) angebracht ist.
 7. Schwimmbeckenreiniger nach jedem beliebigen der vorangehenden Ansprüche, wobei die Batterie (40) eine Spannung im Bereich von 6 Volt bis 12 Volt erzeugt.
 8. Schwimmbeckenreiniger nach Anspruch 6 oder 7, wobei die Batterie (40) mit dem Pumpenmotor (40) über einen Schalter (70) verbunden ist.
 9. Schwimmbeckenreiniger nach jedem beliebigen der vorangehenden Ansprüche, wobei das Laufrad (34) ein Propeller ist.
 10. Schwimmbeckenreiniger nach jedem beliebigen der vorangehenden Ansprüche, wobei der Pumpenmotor (30) mit zwölf Volt betrieben wird.
 11. Schwimmbeckenreiniger nach jedem beliebigen der vorangehenden Ansprüche, wobei die Batterie (40) innerhalb des Gehäuses (12) positioniert ist.
 12. Schwimmbeckenreiniger nach Anspruch 11, welcher des Weiteren einen Schalter (70) umfasst, der auf dem Gehäuse (12) angebracht ist, wobei der Strom von der Batterie (40) unterbrochen ist, wenn der Schalter (70) in eine Aus-Position bewegt wird.
 13. Schwimmbeckenreiniger nach Anspruch 12, wobei der Schalter (70) ein lichtempfindlicher optischer Schalter zum Unterbrechen von Strom zum Pumpenmotor (30) und zu einem Antriebsmotor (20) ist.
 14. Schwimmbeckenreiniger nach Anspruch 12, wobei der Schalter (70) ein Kippschalter ist.
 15. Schwimmbeckenreiniger nach jedem beliebigen der vorangehenden Ansprüche, welcher des Weiteren einen Antriebsmotor (20) zum Vorantreiben des Schwimmbeckenreinigers umfasst, welcher elektrisch mit der Batterie (40) verbunden ist.

Revendications

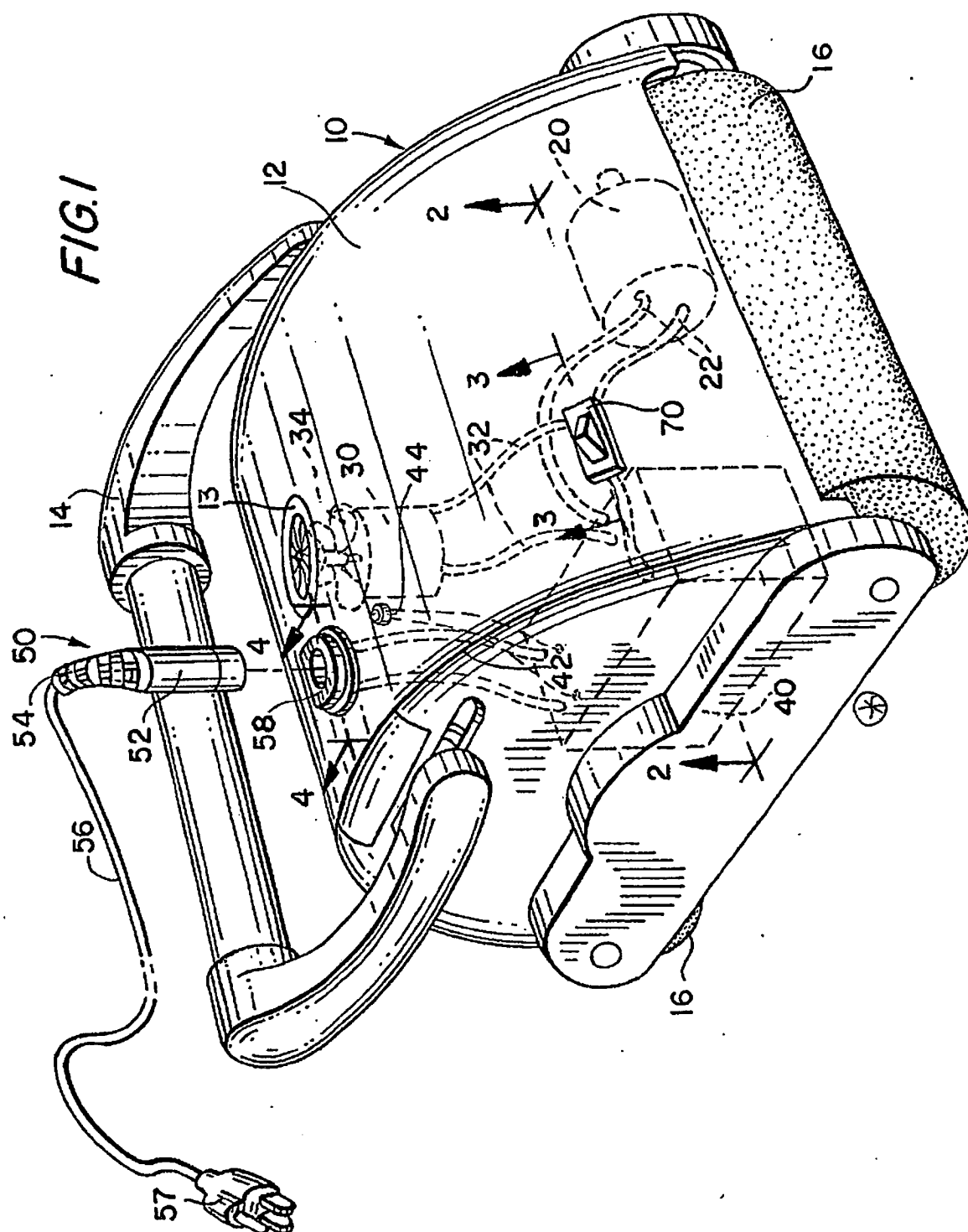
1. Dispositif de nettoyage submersible pour piscine alimenté par batterie (10) comprenant un boîtier de dispositif de nettoyage pour piscine (12), une batterie intégrale rechargeable (40) fixée audit boîtier (12) et un ensemble de charge (50), **caractérisé en ce que** ledit ensemble (50) est du type de charge par induction où une première portion scellée et échange à l'eau (58) dudit ensemble est fixée audit boîtier (12) et est connectée électriquement à la batterie (40), et une seconde portion scellée et étanche à l'eau (52) dudit ensemble est électriquement connectée à une alimentation externe et correspond à ladite première portion (58) pour recharger ladite batterie (40).
2. Dispositif de nettoyage pour piscine selon la revendication 1, qui comprend en outre une pompe à eau intégrale et qui est déplacé par l'évacuation de l'eau de la pompe à eau.
3. Dispositif de nettoyage pour piscine selon la revendication 1 ou 2, qui comprend un microprocesseur programmé (94) et un dispositif de commande (86) et qui est programmé pour se déplacer selon un chemin généralement rectiligne sur la surface inférieure d'une piscine ou cuve.
4. Dispositif de nettoyage pour piscine selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 3, dans lequel ladite

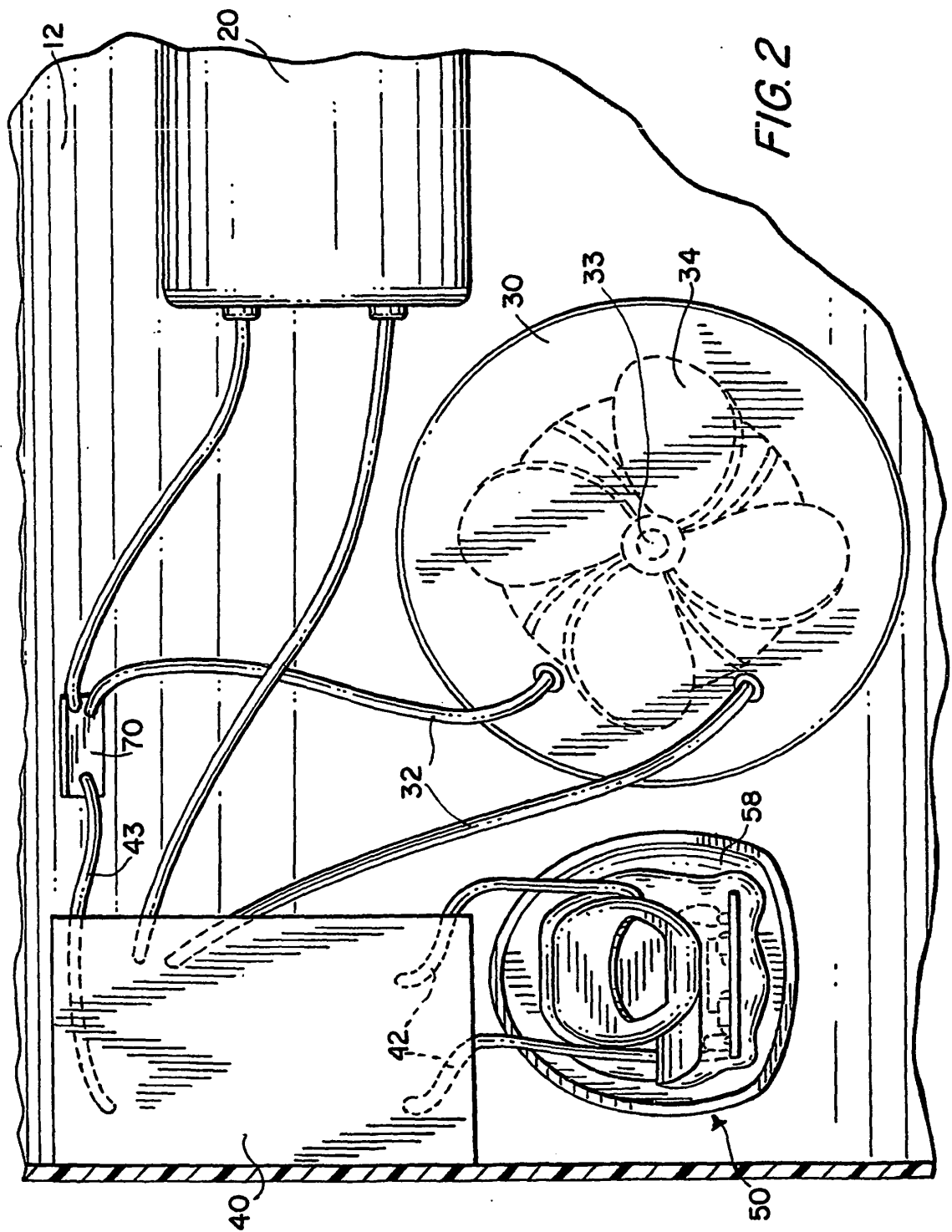
seconde portion (52) est reçue en une relation appariée dans un évidement de ladite première portion (58).

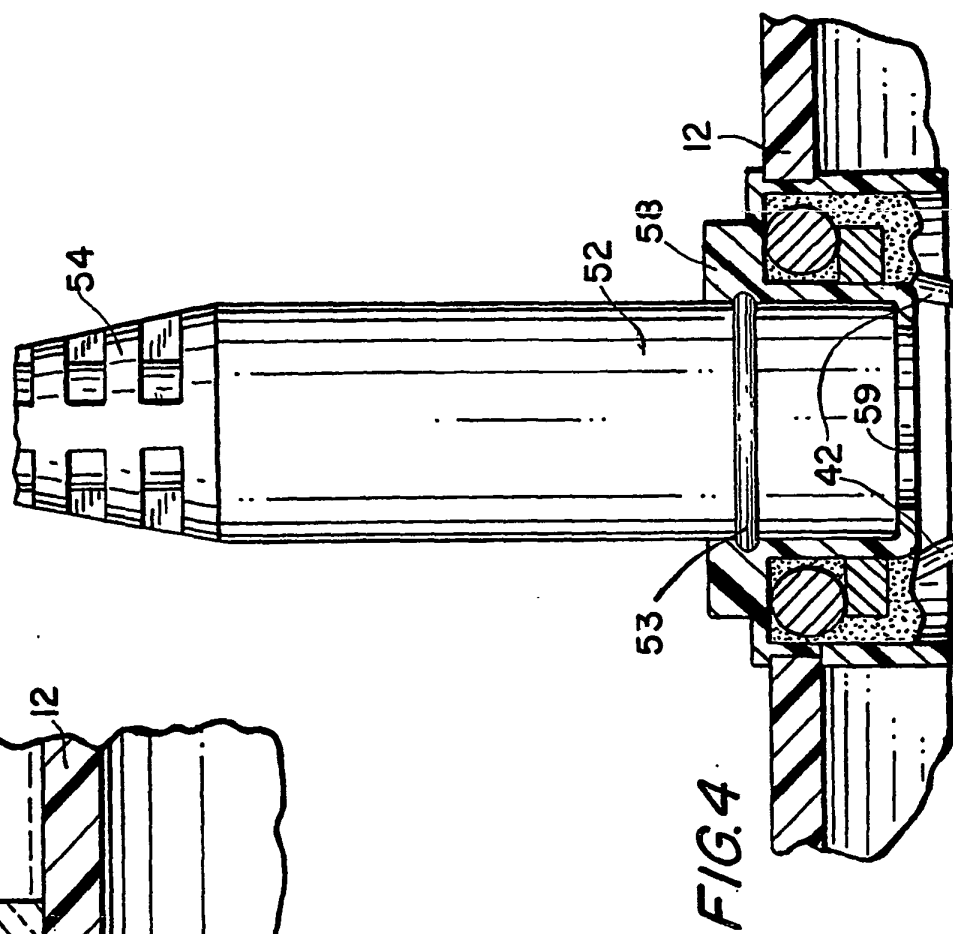
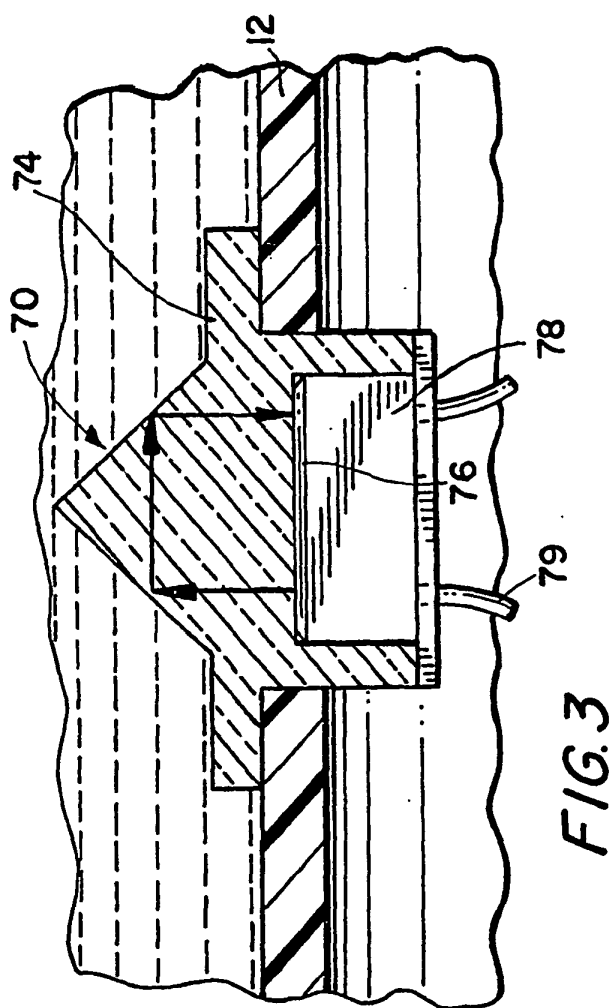
5. Dispositif de nettoyage pour piscine selon la revendication 4, dans lequel ladite seconde portion (52) comprend un câble d'alimentation (56) et est d'une construction étanche à l'eau. 5
6. Dispositif de nettoyage pour piscine selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, comprenant: 10
 - un moteur de pompe à eau scellé (30) connecté électriquement à ladite batterie (40), ledit moteur de pompe (30) ayant un arbre (33) sur lequel est montée une roue (34). 15
7. Dispositif de nettoyage pour piscine selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel ladite batterie (40) produit une tension dans la plage de 6 volts à 12 volts. 20
8. Dispositif de nettoyage pour piscine selon la revendication 6 ou 7, dans lequel ladite batterie (40) est connectée audit moteur de pompe (40) par un commutateur (70). 25
9. Dispositif de nettoyage pour piscine selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel ladite roue (34) est une hélice. 30
10. Dispositif de nettoyage pour piscine selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel ledit moteur de pompe (30) fonctionne à douze volts. 35
11. Dispositif de nettoyage pour piscine selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel ladite batterie (40) est positionnée à l'intérieur dudit boîtier (12). 40
12. Dispositif de nettoyage pour piscine selon la revendication 11, qui comprend en outre un commutateur (70) monté sur ledit boîtier (12), moyennant quoi la puissance de ladite batterie (40) est interrompue lorsque ledit commutateur (70) est amené à une position d'arrêt. 45
13. Dispositif de nettoyage pour piscine selon la revendication 12, dans lequel ledit commutateur (70) est un commutateur optique réagissant à la lumière pour interrompre la puissance audit moteur de pompe (30) et à un moteur d'entraînement (20). 50

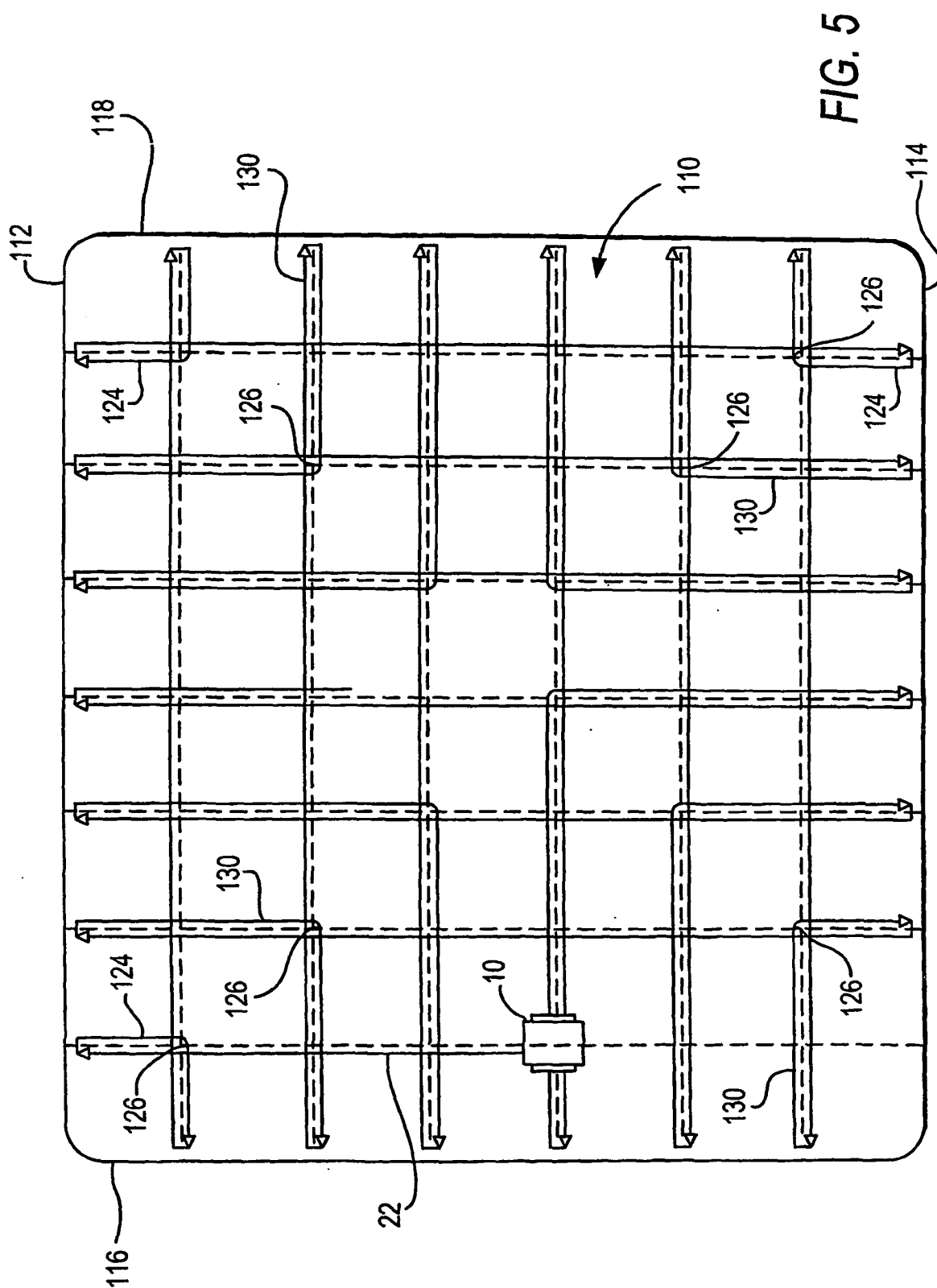
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14. Dispositif de nettoyage pour piscine selon la revendication 12, dans lequel ledit commutateur (70) est un interrupteur à bascule.

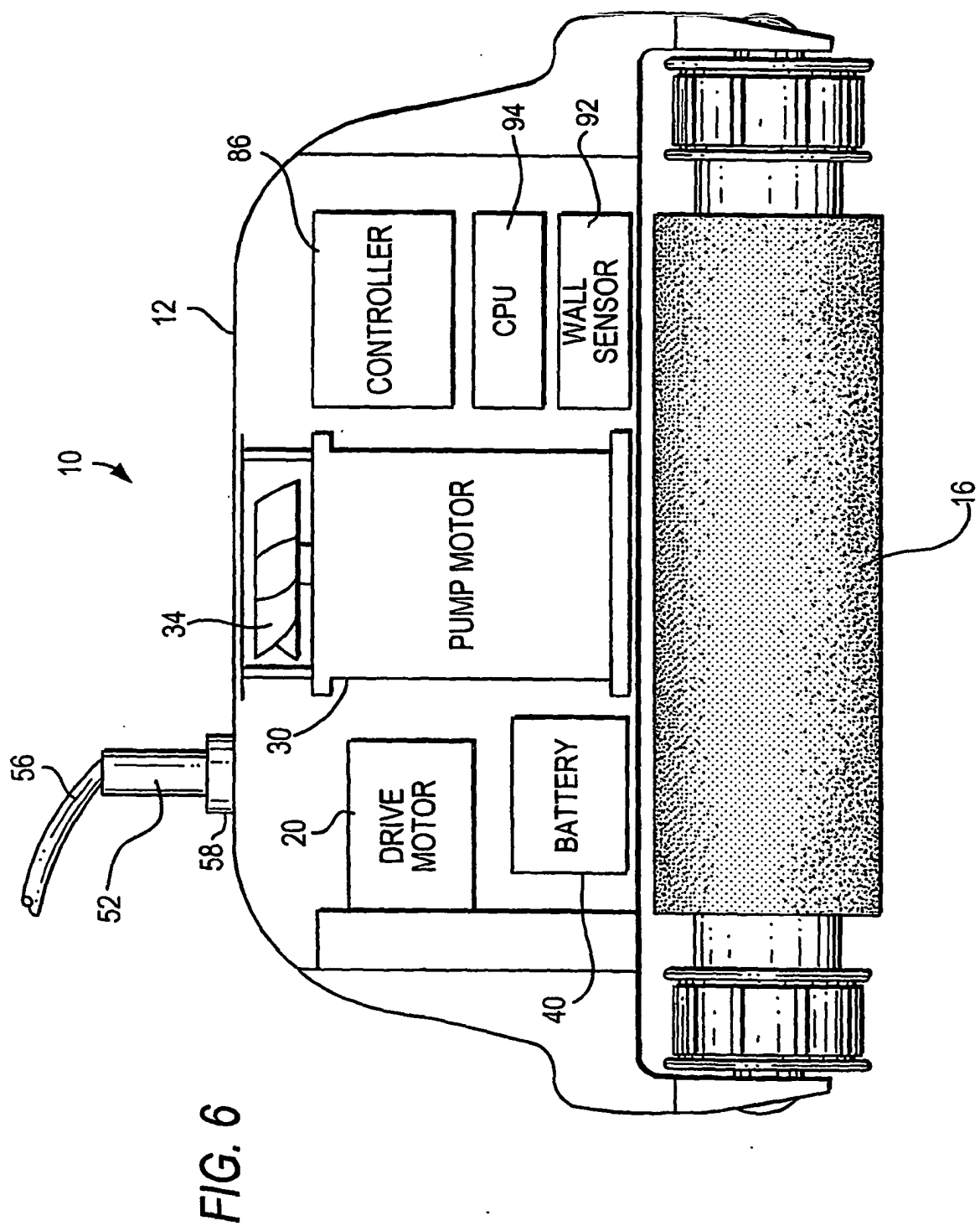
15. Dispositif de nettoyage pour piscine selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, qui comprend en outre un moteur d'entraînement (20) électriquement connecté à ladite batterie (40) pour la propulsion dudit dispositif de nettoyage de piscine.











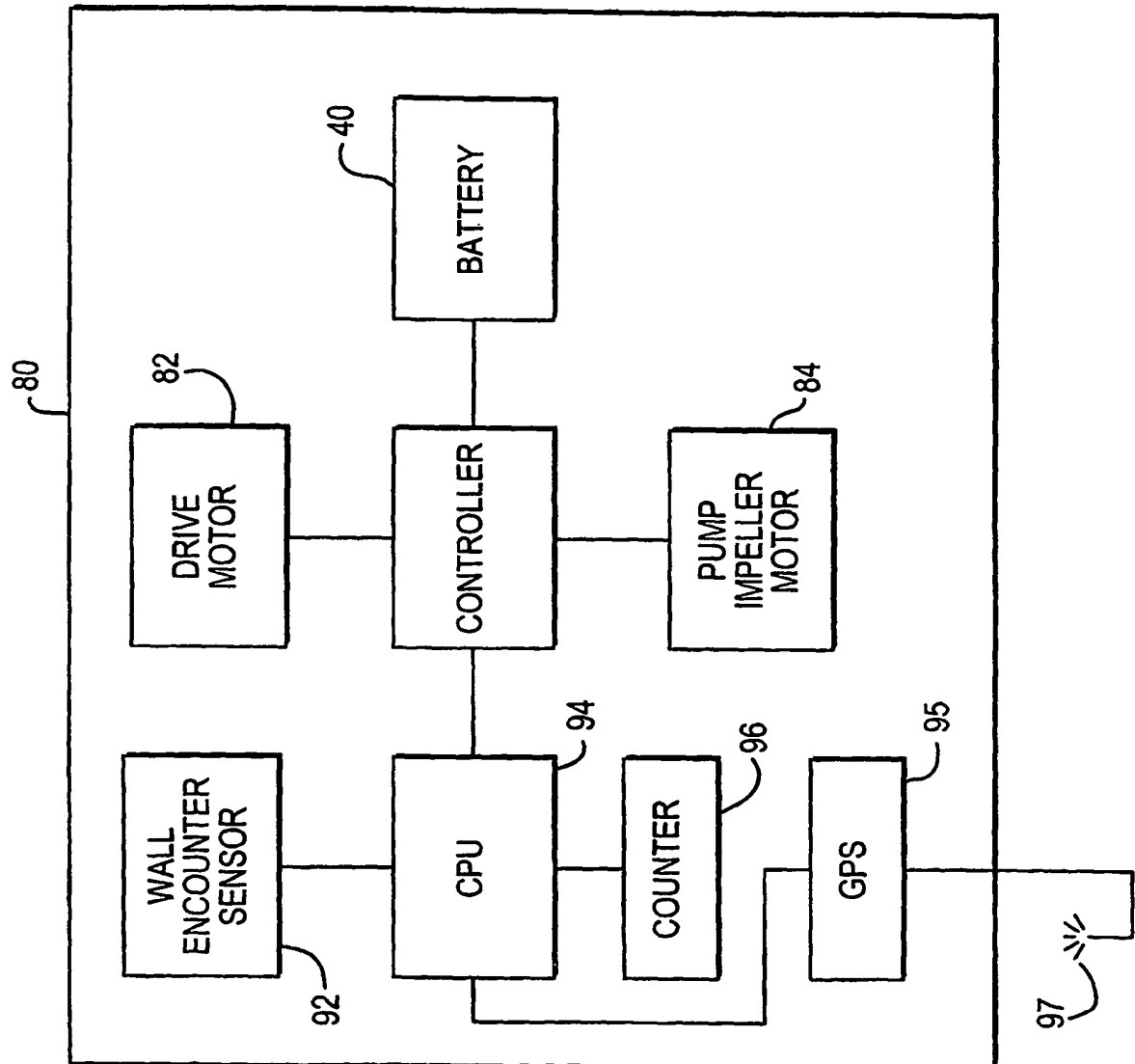


FIG. 7

REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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